



BIOLOGY NMDCAT EARLIER PREP

PMC UNIT WISE TEST Unit-4

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SAEED MDCAT

03418729745(WhatsApp Groups)

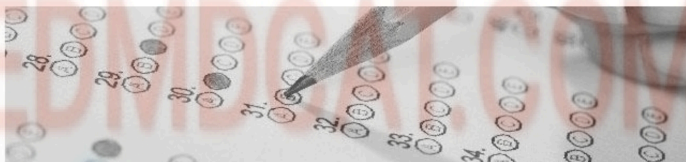
TOPICS:

- ✓ Prokaryotes
- ✓ Protists & Fungi

- Q.1** *E. coli* differs from *Mycoplasma* in having:
- A. Nucleoid
B. 70S ribosomes
C. Cell membrane
D. Rigid cell wall
- Q.2** It is a cube of eight cocci:
- A. Streptococci
B. Diplococci
C. Staphylococci
D. Sarcina
- Q.3** Bacteria and cyanobacteria resemble very closely in their:
- A. Mode of nutrition
B. Cell wall composition
C. Evolutionary origin
D. Pigment composition
- Q.4** Chemotaxis and motility is not shown by most of:
- A. Cocci
B. Spirilla
C. Bacilli
D. Spirochetes
- Q.5** Bacteria can be classified into different taxonomic groups on the basis of all of the following except:
- A. Presence or absence of flagella
B. Number of flagella
C. Attachment of flagella
D. Composition of flagella
- Q.6** Identify the incorrect option with respect to bacterial plasmids:
- A. Contain its own origin of replication
B. Contain genes of antibiotic resistance
C. Usually a single copy is present in bacteria
D. Can be transferred into other bacteria via conjugation
- Q.7** Cell wall of Gram negative bacteria is less permeable as compared to Gram positive bacteria because of more amount of:
- A. Carbohydrates
B. Lipids
C. Proteins
D. Peptidoglycan
- Q.8** It is an example of anaerobic bacterium:
- A. Spirochetes
B. Campylobacter
C. *E. coli*
D. Pseudomonas
- Q.9** In bacteria, electron transport system is associated with:
- A. Cell wall
B. Cell membrane
C. Nucleoid
D. Cytoplasm
- Q.10** Bacteria are considered primitive to fungi due to the lack of:
- A. Chlorophylls
B. Defined ETC
C. True nucleus
D. DNA control on metabolism
- Q.11** Endospores are formed during which phase of bacterial growth?
- A. Lag phase
B. Stationary phase
C. Log phase
D. Decline phase
- Q.12** They are fully dependent on their host for nutrition and shelter:
- A. Chemosynthetic bacteria
B. Symbiotic bacteria
C. Saprophytic bacteria
D. Parasitic bacteria
- Q.13** The flagella of bacterial cell consists of:
- A. Helically arranged protein molecules
B. Fibers enclosed by unit membrane



- C. 9 sets of peripheral microtubules only D. 9+2 arrangement of microtubules
- Q.14** Nitrifying bacteria are examples of:
A. Photosynthetic bacteria B. Mutualistic Bacteria
C. Chemosynthetic Bacteria D. Saprophytic Bacteria
- Q.15** It is the structure present in all bacteria:
A. Slime B. Cell Wall
C. Capsule D. Ribosomes
- Q.16** It is incorrect about bacterial cytoplasm:
A. Lacks microtubules B. Gel-like consistency
C. Small molecules cannot move rapidly D. It provides site for central dogma
- Q.17** The lipopolysaccharide layer is found in the cell wall of:
A. Cyanobacteria B. Gram positive bacteria
C. Gram negative bacteria D. Archaeobacteria
- Q.18** Which of these is a non-essential part of bacteria?
A. Cell membrane B. Pili
C. Ribosome D. Nucleoid
- Q.19** Antibiotics, seras, hormones etc. can be sterilized by means of:
A. UV treatment B. Membrane filtration
C. Incineration D. Treatment with dry heat
- Q.20** These are chemical substances used on living tissues that inhibit the growth of microbes:
A. Disinfectants B. Antibiotics
C. Gamma rays D. Antiseptics
- Q.21** Which one of the following is common waste material in bacteria?
A. Acetic acid B. Sulphur
C. Glycogen D. Phosphate
- Q.22** E. coli is:
A. Diploid B. Polyploid
C. Haploid D. Aneuploid
- Q.23** All of the following are included in bacterial appendages except:
A. Fimbriae B. Flagella
C. Basal body D. Pili
- Q.24** Which one of the following is absent in bacteria?
A. Genetic recombinations B. Ability to respire aerobically
C. Glycocalyx D. Mitotic cell division
- Q.25** Antibiotics can act on all of these parts of bacteria except:
A. Cell wall B. Enzymes
C. DNA D. Histone proteins
- Q.26** Which of the following bacterial structure is involved in export of exo-cellular enzyme?
A. Glycocalyx B. Mesosomes
C. Cyst D. Slime
- Q.27** All the eukaryotic kingdoms have their evolutionary origin from kingdom:
A. Protista B. Monera
C. Fungi D. Animalia
- Q.28** Complex flagellates within the gut of termite are:
A. Trichonymphas B. Euglena
C. Plasmodium D. Trypanosoma
- Q.29** Animal-like protists does not move with the help of:
A. Cilia B. Parapodia
C. Flagella D. Pseudopodia
- Q.30** In motile protistian forms, contractile vacuoles are found for:
A. Nutrition B. Excretion
C. Locomotion D. Osmoregulation
- Q.31** African sleeping sickness is caused by:
A. Trypanasoma B. Entameoba
C. Plasmodium D. Stentor
- Q.32** Which group of algae takes part in building coral reefs along with coral animals?



- A. Green algae
C. Dinoflagellates
- B. Red algae
D. Brown algae
- Q.33** In general, how do algae and protozoans differ?
A. Protozoans can move while algae cannot
B. Algae are free-living while protozoans are parasites
C. Protozoans are autotrophic while algae are heterotrophic
D. Algae are autotrophic while protozoans are heterotrophic
- Q.34** Conjugation in protozoa is found in:
A. Ciliates
C. Foraminifera
B. Actinopds
D. Apicomplexans
- Q.35** A common attribute of Amoeba and WBCs of vertebrates is:
A. Independent life
C. Holozoic nutrition
B. Pseudopodia formation
D. Multi-nucleation
- Q.36** Slime molds are:
A. Autotroph
C. Ingestive heterotroph
B. Absorptive heterotrophs
D. Chemoautotrophs
- Q.37** In 19th century, the Irish potato famine was caused by:
A. Physarum polycephalum
C. Giant Amoeba
B. Pleurotus ostreatus
D. Phytophthora infestans
- Q.38** All of the following contain pseudopodia for locomotion except:
A. Anticomplexans
C. Amoeba
B. Actinopods
D. Foramiiferans
- Q.39** Fungal mycelia lack:
A. True nucleus
C. Endoplasmic reticulum
B. Centrioles
D. Mitochondria
- Q.40** Storage food of fungi is:
A. Glucose
C. Chitin
B. Glycogen
D. Starch
- Q.41** Mutualistic symbiosis of a fungus with roots of higher plants is termed as:
A. Mycorriza
C. Lichens
B. Protista
D. Moulds
- Q.42** It is a mold:
A. Rhodotorula
C. Saccharomyces
B. Neurospora
D. Candidia
- Q.43** Club-fungi is the common name of:
A. Ascomycetes
C. Zygomycetes
B. Basidiomycetes
D. Deuteromycetes
- Q.44** It is a fungal disease caused by a yeast:
A. Histoplasmosis
C. Candidiasis
B. Aspergillosis
D. Ringworm
- Q.45** Mycorrhizal association is present in _____ of all kinds of vascular plants.
A. 85%
C. 90%
B. 50%
D. 95%
- Q.46** In addition to absence of chlorophyll, what is the other difference between fungi and higher plants?
A. Type of nutrition
C. Endo-membrane system
B. Cell types
D. Nucleus
- Q.47** It is a drug obtained from fungi and is used to prevent transplant rejection:
A. Lovastatin
C. Penicillin
B. Cyclosporine
D. Ergotine
- Q.48** Nervous spasm, convulsion, psychotic delusion and gangrene are features of:
A. Histoplasmosis
C. Ergotism
B. Aspergillosis
D. Cancer
- Q.49** Which one of these fungal disorders is related with bird's feces?
A. Ringworm
C. Aspergillosis
B. Ergotism
D. Histoplasmosis



Q.50 Rhodotorula is commonly called as:

- A. Brown mold
- C. Pink mold

- B. Green yeast
- D. Pink yeast

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T-4 CTS

ENGLISH

1 - C	11 - C	21 - A
2 - C	12 - D	22 - A
3 - C	13 - A	23 - B
4 - C	14 - A	24 - A
5 - B	15 - C	25 - C
6 - D	16 - A	26 - C
7 - C	17 - C	27 - B
8 - C	18 - A	28 - B
9 - A	19 - A	29 - C
10 - C	20 - B	30 - D

BIOLOGY

1 - D	11 - D	21 - A	31 - A	41 - A
2 - D	12 - D	22 - C	32 - B	42 - B
3 - B	13 - A	23 - C	33 - D	43 - B
4 - A	14 - C	24 - D	34 - A	44 - C
5 - D	15 - D	25 - D	35 - B	45 - D
6 - C	16 - C	26 - B	36 - C	46 - A
7 - B	17 - C	27 - A	37 - D	47 - B
8 - A	18 - B	28 - A	38 - A	48 - C
9 - B	19 - B	29 - B	39 - B	49 - D
10 - C	20 - D	30 - D	40 - B	50 - C